

The Economic Canadian

VOL. III, No. 4

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

More Canadians to Enlist

Ottawa, June 11.—While General Hughes has intimated that the strength of the Canadian army will be brought up to 150,000 men, no official action has yet been taken by the department, but no doubt this will follow immediately upon the return of General Hughes from Valcartier. Not all the details in connection with the nine new regiments recently ordered by the department have yet been arranged. The commanding officers have not all been appointed.

The announcement by Gen. Hughes in Montreal Tuesday evening that steps would be taken immediately by the militia department to increase the Canadian army by seventeen new regiments and six batteries of artillery, did not come as a surprise in Ottawa, where an intimation of the King had been expected for some time.

It is really five armies and more than five times greater than the British army that Wellington had under him at Waterloo.

When the last session of parliament was in progress it was not anticipated that Canada would require an army greater than 100,000 men with reinforcements added, of course, and the war vote was accordingly kept down to \$150,000,000, including the \$50,000,000 appropriated at the emergency session of parliament held last August. The Premier intimated last session that this would be sufficient, but the new army of 35,000 men will mean that further funds will be necessary.

There is no doubt that little difficulty will be found in bringing the army strength up to 150,000. In many portions of the Dominion, and particularly in the country districts, there has been little or no recruitment. Many men in the various mining camps, but there have been no recruiting stations near at hand to which they could go. This has been particularly the case in the Yukon, from which the expense of transportation is great and would probably not be incurred by men desirous of enlisting, but who might be refused by the military authorities.

LOSSES OF THE WAR UP TO DATE 7,600,000 MEN.

Washington, June 13.—Based on the official statement of Premier Asquith that Great Britain's casualties to date amount to 2,050,000, military experts here that the casualties of all armies involved in the European war total more than 7,600,000 men. Of this number probably 1,500,000 have been killed, 4,500,000 wounded, and the rest are missing.

A large part of the men reported missing are military prisoners. The statement of Great Britain's losses shows that there are approximately three soldiers wounded to every one killed. Military authorities of the United States say that a considerable number of patients cared for in European military hospitals are returning to the front. It is generally believed that England's losses are not as great proportionately as those of the other countries involved in the conflict, but by projecting her losses in the armies of other nations the conclusion is reached that the casualties of the land forces are as follows:

Germany and Austria, 3,000,000; Russia, 2,500,000; France, 1,500,000; Great Britain, 250,000; Serbia, 250,000; Turkey, South Africans, East Africans, Italians, 100,000. Total 7,600,000.

According to these figures almost one-third of the organized war strength of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey and Italy has been dissipated.

At this rate of losses, 760,000 a month, a simple calculation reveals that in a little more than two years from the beginning of

the war the entire military establishments of all these countries as it stood on July 31, 1914, will have been wiped out. If the war extends into 1917 it then will be conducted by what in the beginning was the unorganized strength of the countries engaged. Of this raw material Great Britain has commenced to organize on a large scale.

The unorganized men of war age of various countries, at the outbreak of hostilities was as follows:

Germany, 5,580,000; France, 4,100,000; Russia, 11,900,000; Austria, 1,500,000; Italy, 240,000; British Isles, 3,760,000; Turkey, 2,000,000. Total 29,020,000.

GREATER ARMY FOR U. S. PLANNED BY WAR SECRETARY.

Washington, June 11.—The details of Secretary of War Garrison's plan for the reorganization of the army became known here yesterday, following his statement that he was ready to submit his plan to congress when the president sees fit to convene it. The presentation of the Garrison plan indicates a change in the administration's policy towards national defense, which has been made possibly largely through the resignation of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan while in the cabinet insisted that the best policy for the defense was no defense at all. He was continually opposed by Secretary of War Garrison.

Mr. Garrison wants an army of 200,000 men for the United States. He would have the present force increased to include 60 regiments of infantry, 30 regiments of field artillery and 20 regiments of cavalry, in addition to 30,000 coast artillerymen. As there are approximately 2,000 men to a regiment of infantry and 1,000 in each regiment of field artillery and cavalry, this would make the mobile army total 160,000 men on a peace footing. Secretary Garrison's plan is not confined to a mere increase in the standing army. He desires authorization to create the citizen soldiery. One of the plans to be followed is to provide for the National Guard, which shall not be entitled to remuneration from the government unless it surrenders its privilege under the constitution of being prevented from leaving the country in time of war. At the present time in the event of war, the National Guard is entitled to enlist under the Hay Act, cannot leave the United States.

NEIL CAMPBELL LEFT MONEY TO PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ottawa, June 11.—Pte. Neil Campbell, of the 10th overseas battalion, is being regarded at Ottawa today as the most patriotic man in Canada, for not only has he died for his country, but in doing he has left his estate to the Canadian patriotic fund. Private Campbell was in the famous charge of the 10th battalion at the battle of Langemarck. When Colonel Boyle, commandant, was killed, he was severely wounded, and died on May 25. Before dying he bequeathed his property to the patriotic fund. What totals is not yet known. Private Campbell is a Scotsman and has no near relatives, as far as the department is aware. It is understood that he enlisted in Calgary.

EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon last, the question of holding a fair this year was taken up and discussed. The directors were of the opinion that owing to the fact that the usual grant from the town was not forthcoming this year, it was questionable whether a fair should be held or not. The society had a hard task other years

to come out even, with the grant, and unless they wished to face a heavy deficit this year they must be called off. Some members, however, thought that sufficient money could be collected throughout the district to make an amount equal to the grant, and T. F. Roberts, one of the directors, was appointed to make a canvass and report to the Board of Directors at an early date. There appears to be a misunderstanding as to the grant. Red Deer is getting from the Dominion Government. It was at first published through the district that Messrs. Michener and Day of Red Deer, had prevailed on the government to make this grant. This is not the case. The grant of \$2,500 is provided by act of parliament for all Agricultural Societies whose prizes actually paid out amount to \$5,000.

LETTER FROM CHARLIE RAWSON

Mr. John Moore, of Jones Valley, has received a letter from his nephew, Charlie Rawson, who was in one of the fiercest battles of the Ypres, and is now in England, having received his discharge on account of disabling wounds. We glean the following from his letter: "I can't say that I am feeling up to the mark. I got damaged about the head at the front, and it isn't properly right yet, but I am glad to say I am improving a lot. I have got my discharge from this army, being partially deaf. One ear has gone completely and the other isn't to be relied upon, but it might have been worse. I am only sorry I can't have another go, but I can say I have done a little bit. Brother Frank is still at the front."

I belonged to the Third Army Corps, so you will see I had my share of scrapping while I was there. I was out about two months before I got cracked. I had it proper too when I did get it. I was buried once; two shells came in quick succession, one came and knocked the top of the trench on me while I was lying down, and before I could get clear another came and put the turf up just in front, which all caught me on the head and knocked me for yards, and stone deaf too. About five minutes after I had my bayonet shot clean off my rifle, they left me about an inch. We were only about twenty-five yards from the German trenches, and they were about six to one as you will see in the newspaper account of the Battle of Ypres. At that time I stuck to it, and about three days after I had another lot, a bullet through my arm, so I had to get that seen to; of course then they found out I was stone deaf too. It was a case of home and hospital. They kept me about three months trying to get me right, but finally gave me my discharge. So you see I have had my share.

"The Germans have broken every rule of civilized warfare; they are worse than heathens. If you could only see the north of France and hear what the people there say what the Germans have done, you would want to kill every one of them. Women are proper game for them, especially was this so at the beginning of the war when they thought they were going to have it all their own way. What Belgium is like God alone knows. The Germans brag about their culture and high breeding;—well I am glad I am an Englishman and uncivilized. At least we take fair fight, and fight men too, not women and children. I won't say any more, my feelings run away with me when I think about them. I give them their due, they will fight, but 'brutes' isn't the name for them. We shall shock them though, don't be afraid of that."

Alberta's Crops in Fine Shape

"The crops throughout the province are in splendid condition, and although the statement that there are prospects of a bumper crop has been repeated so often each year until it has become somewhat hackneyed, I do not know of a year in my experience of Alberta when the statement could be made with more justification. In those districts of the south where hardly an ear of grain grew last year, owing to the drought, there have been such abundant rains that the country has had a thorough soaking, and I never saw such an inspiring sight as when I travelled through those districts last week, with the strong and healthy shoots painting the landscape a vivid green."

This was the statement of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, who has just returned from an automobile trip through the greater part of south Alberta. At that time the rain had not descended, and although the crops were in excellent condition, they were suffering just a little from lack of moisture. The rain therefore came just at the time when it was most needed, and now all the farmers are jubilant.

One thing Mr. Marshall noticed was the absence of weeds. Three years ago, when he made a similar trip, tumbling mustard and Russian thistle were piled along the fences, in some cases five feet high, but now, largely owing to the co-operation of the weed inspectors and farmers, these weeds have been almost entirely eradicated.

The minister of agriculture attended a meeting at Medicine Hat of the Western Stock Growers' Association, at which there was a discussion of the new British Columbia features of this act have been misunderstood, and the result of the meeting will be to clear up these difficulties. One result of the act is to eliminate from the pages of the brand book as many as ten thousand old brands, unused at present, which now will be available for re-allocation.

On the return journey Mr. Marshall attended a meeting at Olds of the board of agricultural education for the Province, at which the course of study for the new faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta was revised. Frank S. Grisdale, professor of the brand book as many as ten thousand old brands, unused at present, which now will be available for re-allocation.

On the return journey Mr. Marshall attended a meeting at Olds of the board of agricultural education for the Province, at which the course of study for the new faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta was revised. Frank S. Grisdale, professor of the brand book as many as ten thousand old brands, unused at present, which now will be available for re-allocation.

ALBERTA CROP ACREAGE IS 35 PER CENT. GREATER

Ottawa, June 11.—"The largest area sown to wheat in Canada," is how the census and statistics branch of the Canadian government describes the present crop in an official bulletin issued today.

The bulletin says: "Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,500 acres or 14.8 per cent. than the area sown for 1914, and more by 2,002,100 acres or 25 per cent. than the area harvested in 1914. The area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres) and also through drought affecting spring wheat (729,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under double stimulus of patriotic impulse and the high prices, 25 per cent. in excess of last year's har-

vested area, but it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported, the area to be harvested of fall sown wheat in Canada is 11,687,300 acres having been sown this spring.

"Whilst every province shows an increase in the wheat area, it is the three northwest provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat. The total area sown to wheat in these provinces is 17,659,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,324,300 acres or 25 per cent. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,900 acres, an increase of 21 per cent. In Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 per cent., and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 per cent. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single province of Saskatchewan."

BRYAN TELLS OF TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

Washington, June 11.—Secretary Bryan's personal statement on the reasons for his resignation issued Wednesday afternoon, contends the difficulties between Germany, and the United States should be investigated by an international commission and that Americans should be warned to keep off belligerent ships or those carrying ammunition through the danger zone.

At the White House Secretary Tumulty stated positively that no comment would be made on Bryan's statement.

Mr. Bryan admits that he disagreed with President Wilson on two essential points in dealing with the Lusitania case—first, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and second, as to warning Americans against travelling on belligerent ships with cargoes of ammunition.

As the father of thirty peace treaties with world nations in which it is stipulated that no matter what disputes may arise between the U. S. and the treaty nations, the U. S. agrees that there shall be no declaration or non-commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and that the year's time is allowed for investigation and report. Mr. Bryan could not remain in the cabinet and see Germany dealt with in a different manner, although she had not signed the peace treaty, but had merely endorsed its principle. His conviction is that the United States should at least have made an investigation offer to Germany, whether she accepted it or not.

The secretary of state also contends that the president should have re-elected United States citizens to refrain from travelling on steamers owned by any of the belligerents, especially in the danger zone, and that no passengers should be permitted to travel on steamers carrying ammunition. He does not deny that President Wilson may be right in taking an opposite view on these points, but as a private citizen he says he intends to advocate both of them. There are other minor differences of opinion, he mentioned, which at some future time he might publicly refer to.

AUSTRIAN PLAN TO USE POISON GAS IS FOILED

Rome, June 12.—When the Italian press at Montedison found evidence that the Austrians intended using asphyxiating gases against them. They had converted a factory into a large laboratory for the manufacture of such shells, by distributing them through pipes. Foremost Austrians have been engaged day and night in running pipes underground to the battlefield from Montedison. During the bombardment by the Italian flotilla Monday the factory was blown up. The Austrians will be unable now to use gases, as Montedison was the only place where they were manufactured.

Terrible Tornadoes in States

Minneapolis, June 13.—Loss of life and heavy property damage are reported in a series of terrible tornadoes accompanied by a rain and electrical storm that swept through western and central Wisconsin last night.

Scores of miles of telephone and telegraph wires are down in the stricken area and communication between the Twin cities and the storm zone at an early hour today was practically impossible.

Despatches from Milwaukee and Chicago said those cities likewise were cut off from communication with the towns that suffered most.

Reports received today gave the following damages:

Reedsburg, Wis., struck by tornado late Saturday. One was killed, several injured, four seriously. Four houses and several other buildings demolished.

Eureka, Wis., one man killed by lightning.

Madison, Wis., 25 persons injured. Many windows broken. No loss of life.

Camp Douglas, Elroy and Sparta, Wis., heavy property damage. Loss of life reported at Camp Douglas, unknown.

Milwaukee, scores of houses struck by lightning. No loss of life. Property damage small.

Hutchinson, Minn., stores, residences, crops and highways damaged by cloudburst. Estimated four and a half inches of rain fell in 30 minutes.

Mankato, Minn., damage by heavy rain, report.

Barrow, Wis., several houses struck by lightning.

COMPLAINT THAT HORSES ARE NOT BOUGHT IN CANADA.

Moosejaw, June 11.—Complaint was made at the opening meeting Wednesday afternoon of a three days' convention of the Saskatchewan Stock Owners' Association that the allied governments were not buying horses for war purposes in Canada. Secretary D. S. Simpson said that the agents came to make the purchases they were withdrawn on the ground that Canada would need all her horses, and the agents had gone to the United States where they could get higher prices than in Canada for inferior horses. The British government had bought 26,000 horses in the United States at \$210 per horse, as against \$137 and \$142 paid in Canada. France had bought an equal number at something like \$195 a head, and the Italian government had bought another 25,000 not so good at \$165 a head. The French government had entered into a contract with a firm in Chicago for 60,000 more horses. He claimed that it was unfair to the Dominion that so much of the allies' money should go to the United States where there were plenty of horses in Canada. A strong resolution on this matter will be drafted and sent to Premier Borden in the course of the conference.

CALGARY REGIMENT REACHES ENGLAND.

Ottawa, June 11.—Another ship carrying Canadian forces across the Atlantic has arrived safely in a British port, the transport Northland, which was reported from the other side Tuesday, had on board 91 officers and 1,637 other ranks.

The several units on board were the 29th battalion, Winnipeg; base details of the 27th regiment, Winnipeg, and the 31st, Calgary. Montreal reinforcements for the Princess Pats, 16th battalion brigade, and base details for 4th brigade, Toronto, No. 2 section artillery details, second division ammunition park, Winnipeg, and six imperial veterinary officers.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A Liberal convention for the Federal Riding of Red Deer will be held at Red Deer on Tuesday, June 29th, to select a candidate for the approaching Dominion election. This convention will complete the list of Liberal candidates in Alberta. The Liberals in all of the 1911 federal polls will have the privilege of representation, so that a large convention is looked for.

The Liberals in Alberta have followed the policy of selecting candidates after their opponents have taken action, and Red Deer Conservatives having nominated a candidate the Liberals felt justified in placing their man in the field although not wishing to promote political strife during this period of Empire stress.

The convention will be addressed by Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, two of Canada's most gifted speakers, and other prominent men will address the convention.

Primaries for the selection of delegates to be held throughout the riding on Friday, June 26th

RESIGNATION OF BRYAN SHOULD BE A RELIEF TO THE PRESIDENT

President Wilson of the United States is travelling in good luck at last. Since he succeeded President Taft he has had a hard row to hoe. The resignation of Secretary Bryan from the cabinet of the United States should more than make amends for all the difficulties that Mr. Wilson has experienced in the past.

It was a piece of appalling bad luck that circumstances rising in the Democratic nominating convention immediately before Mr. Wilson's election made it necessary for the presidential candidate to put himself under such obligations to Mr. Bryan that he was obliged to include the "perpetual candidate" in his cabinet and to give him the important portfolio of Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan was no more fitted to be Secretary of State than he was to be conductor of a great orchestra. He is an ignorant man, with one of those hopelessly common minds that are incapable of being cultivated. All the education that might be lavished upon William Jennings Bryan would be wasted. He would remain at the end of a life-long career, common, uncultivated, uninspired and utterly unable to appreciate any of the finer things in life or any of the ideals of a true gentleman and statesman.

Mr. Bryan is at heart a Socialist. But, worse than that, he is a morbid sentimentalist. He is so sentimental that his attitude towards the great things of life is really immoral. He regards mushiness as the equivalent of an intelligent generosity. He regards tears as an evidence of a broad human sympathy. He regards the lack of spirit and inability to resent an injury as an indication of manly toleration. He regards fustian as oratory. He regards a large mouth as proof conclusive of a big mind.

When such a man followed men like Knox, Root and, above all, John Hay, as the occupant of the great office of Secretary of State, not only the United States, but the whole world, gasped in astonishment. Everyone knew that Mr. Bryan was in every regard unequalled for the office. The world recognized that it could be a matter of only a short time before he would be recognized by the President as impossible.

It is not remarkable that Mr. Bryan has now resigned. It is remarkable that President Wilson tolerated him for more than two years. It is now recognized that Mr. Bryan was responsible for the weak attitude assumed by the United States government in dealing with the Mexican problem. Evidently President Wilson had not at the time of that trouble fully realized that so long as Bryan remained in the cabinet the President himself would have to be his own real Secretary of

State. The hopeless muddle that Bryan made of the Mexican business seems to have weakened Mr. Wilson up—for, no sooner had the great European war started, than the President himself took upon himself personally to deal with all the delicate problems arising out of it. True, Bryan has been signing the official communications supposed to emanate from the Secretary of State's office, but it has been generally recognized that President Wilson has personally attended to all such delicate matters.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that Mr. Bryan strongly objected to President Wilson's adopting a strong attitude in regard to the heinous assassination of the crew and passengers of the Lusitania by a German submarine, acting under the orders of the German government. Bryan's weakness, which he personally mistook for broad-mindedness, made him willing to content himself with uttering gentle words of protest against this fiendish act, which called for the most vigorous action to prevent its being repeated. Rather than lose a fat job by resigning when the first American note dealing with the Lusitania case

was sent to Berlin, Mr. Bryan signed the document that had been prepared for him and allowed what he regards as his principles. When the German government, in replying to the note, treated the United States with intolerable contempt, Mr. Bryan became too seriously frightened to permit even his love of money to hold him in a position of responsibility. To his astonishment, President Wilson and his other colleagues regarded the honor of the United States seriously. They placed so high a value upon that honor that they could not regard it as something to be sacrificed even as the price of peace. They drafted a rejoinder which must reveal the real spirit of manhood prevalent in the United States. The manly spirit cannot be other than objectionable to one of the Bryan type. It startled him when it revealed itself in the President's draft of the latest communication addressed to Berlin. The Secretary of State saw that great things were afoot. He was not made for great things—and therefore, with tears in his voice, he bade farewell to his dearly beloved salary, and quit!

The Wilson administration now

has a chance. The sentimental millstone that has been hanging round its neck ever since it assumed office has been dropped. The President may therefore from this time forth reveal himself as a real statesman, and deal with great questions in a big way, without being interrupted in his work by a snivelling mush-shoveller hanging on to his coat-tails and bawling tired appeals.

William Jennings Bryan has reached and has fallen from the greatest height that he will ever achieve. Largely through luck, with the aid of demagogic rant, he attained an office for which he was utterly unsuited. His occupancy of that office gave him great opportunities—his lack of capacity and equipment made it impossible for him to avoid revealing himself as an incompetent in the eyes of the American people. The citizens of the United States now know him for what he is—and, aside from the pro-German element and a few sentimental weaklings like himself, he finds himself today without a following in a country that could have been aroused enthusiastically to support any man big enough for the office that he occupied on a great occasion.

CADET SPORTS AT LACOMBE ON DOMINION DAY

The business men of the town have responded liberally to the fund to supply prizes for the High School Cadet sports to be held in Lacombe on July 1st. Cadets from other nearby towns will be here, Red Deer sending twenty-five strong, accompanied by their bugle band. Arrangements have all been completed and a good day's sport is assured for the boys. Following is the prize list:

PROGRAMME

Sports to be held under the auspices of the Lacombe Cadet Corps, Number 434, at Lacombe, on July 1st, 1915.

9 a.m.—Shooting for the two medals donated by A. A. Gilmour and Dr. R. G. Gilmour (Lacombe Bakery), at targets near School (open to Lacombe School Cadets only).

12.30 p.m.—All Cadets will line up at C.P.R. station and march to the Exhibition Grounds, headed by the Red Deer Cadet Bugle Band.

1.00 p.m.—Rifle Drill by Lacombe Cadets (40 in number).

1.30 p.m.—Exhibition Drill by Red Deer Cadet Band (under command of Sergt. Major Harvey).

2 p.m.—100 Yard Race, for boys 14 and under—1st prize, value \$2.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.50; 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by F. E. McLeod).

100 Yard Race, for boys over 14 years—1st prize, Gold Stick Pin, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, Gold Stick Pin, value \$2.00. (Donated by Dr. W. J. Simpson).

Kicking Football (open to Lacombe Public School only)—1st prize, value \$2.00; 2nd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by Paul Hotson).

220 Yard Race, for boys 14 and under—1st prize, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by Morrison & Johnston); 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by Paul Hotson).

220 Yard Race, for boys over 14 years—1st prize, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by W. F. Graham); 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by Paul Hotson).

75 Yard Race for girls 14 and under—1st prize, value \$2.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.50; 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by Edmund J. Tett).

1 Mile Race (open to all school boys)—1st prize, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by W. F. Graham & Hay).

Standing Hop-Step-and-Jump, boys 14 and under—1st prize, value \$2.50. (Donated by Thos. Dagg); 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by Nicholson & Switzer).

Standing Hop-Step-and-Jump, boys over 14 years—1st prize, value \$2.50. (Donated by Thos. Dagg); 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by O. Boode).

Running Hop-Step-and-Jump, boys 14 and under—1st prize, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by J. G. Nickerson).

Running Hop-Step-and-Jump, boys over 14 years—1st prize, value \$3.00; 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by J. W. Fortune).

1 Mile Relay Race—Lacombe Cadets vs. Red Deer Cadets (age limit 16 years)—Cash prize of \$4.00. (Donated by H. L. Brown and E. E. Tittsworth).

Girls' Basket Ball Game—Ponoka vs. Lacombe. (Prize donated by Messrs. Frizzell & Gunn).

100 Yard Race, boys under 10 years—1st prize, value \$1.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.00; 3rd prize, value 50c. (Donated by W. F. Puffer).

Three-Legged Race, 100 yards—Prize value \$2.50 to each of the winners. (Donated by R. J. Arnot).

Wheelbarrow Race, 25 yards and return—1st prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by A. S. Stewart); 2nd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by Senator Talbot).

Throwing Baseball (open to Lacombe Public School)—1st prize, value \$2.00; 2nd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by W. L. Elliott).

Running Broad Jump (Cadets only) 14 and under—1st prize, value \$1.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.00; 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by A. Creighton).

Running Broad Jump (Cadets only) over 14 years—1st prize, value \$2.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.50; 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by McDermid Drug Co.).

Half Mile Race (open to all School boys)—1st, Silver Shield (donated by Denike & Bulger); 2nd prize, value \$3.00. (Donated by Davey & Craigen).

Boat Race, 50 yards and return (boys 14 and under)—1st prize, value \$2.50; 2nd prize, value \$1.50; 3rd prize, value \$1.00. (Donated by A. M. Campbell).

Running High Jump (Lacombe Cadets) 14 and under—1st prize, value \$3.00. (Donated by A. J. Leslie); 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by Dr. Shute).

Running High Jump, 14 years and over—1st prize, value \$3.00. (Donated by F. McLeod); 2nd prize, value \$2.00. (Donated by Dr. Collier).

Highest Aggregate Prize, boys 14 and under—Prize value \$2.00. (Donated by A. Urquhart & Co.).

Admission to grounds 25c. for adults, school children free; grand stand free. Proceeds from gate to go toward Patriotic Fund.

N.B.—Donations have been received from the following to go towards purchasing uniforms for the Lacombe Cadets and incidental expenses: McDonald & McBride, \$5.00; Merchants' Bank, \$5.00; Hop Chung, \$5.00; Andrew Gilmour, \$5.00; Trimble & Garland, lumber for targets; C. B. Halpin, for printing, etc.; Edwin H. Jones, \$5.00; W. E. Tees, \$2.00; D. Garner, \$3.00. W. J. SIMPSON, Chairman. J. FRASER, Sec. Sports Com.



Come in and see what we can show you in Style-Craft Clothing in Ready-to-Wears and Made-to-Measures.

Good Style and Prices Right

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing

Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Great West Livery

Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

Phone 143 **D. W. GARNER, Prop.**



Blue Ribbon Coffee

and

Baking Powder

You are invited to try Blue Ribbon pure food products entirely at our risk. We guarantee them to be absolutely pure and to give every satisfaction. If you are disappointed in any way bring them back to the store and have your money refunded.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Liquor Dealers Condemn Their Own Case

The Liquor Dealers say in an ad in The Edmonton Journal:

"That the proposed Liquor Act does NOT 'eradicate' the liquor business, and does NOT 'drive it from the Province.'"

"There are dozens of loop holes in the proposed Act, but for the present let us mention just one: The proposed Act allows a druggist to keep five gallons of alcohol on hand at a time. One would naturally expect such a quantity would be sufficient for medicinal purposes in any community; yet in addition the Act provides for the appointment of a 'salutary' vendor, whose sole business it will be to distribute alcohol. Why this duplication? Why are both needed?"

THE LIQUOR ADS. WRITTEN TO OPPOSE THE LIQUOR ACT ARE NOT BELIEVED BY THE MEN WHO WRITE THEM—WHY SHOULD OTHERS BELIEVE THEM?

A VOTE FOR THE LIQUOR ACT IS A VOTE FOR A DRY ALBERTA—VOTE ALBERTA DRY 21ST JULY.

The Liquor Interests (when asking a Wholesale House for financial support) say:

"DEAR SIR—I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE SPECIAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION TO SOLICIT YOUR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN OUR FORTHCOMING FIGHT AGAINST TOTAL PROHIBITION IN ALBERTA. WE THEREFORE ASK YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN THIS 'LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE OF THE TRADE IN THIS PROVINCE. IF WE ALLOW THE TEMPERANCE PARTY TO BREAK INTO THIS END OF THE DOMINION, IT JUST MEANS THAT THE TRADE WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES WILL ULTIMATELY BE WIPED OUT.'"

(The Liquor People also say in an ad. published in Const. Enterprise, May 13th):

".....UNDER THE ACT HE WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM BUYING LIQUOR IN THE PROVINCE, EXCEPT FROM A REGISTERED DRUGGIST AND UPON A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION FOR PURELY MEDICINAL PURPOSES."



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed, Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 403, 433, 434.
Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

Nos. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 391, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543, 549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707, 755, 758, 766, 770, 772, 796, 791, 809, 826, 856, 930, 968, 973, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1434, 1437, 1458, 1459, 1522, 1566, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1803, 1807, 1855, 1914, 1920, 1956, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1991, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2154, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2226, 2231, 2377, 2415, 2577, 2633, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 398, 399, 400, 401, 403, 433, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERRE,
Deputy Minister of
Municipal Affairs.

OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS OF THE LIQUOR ACT

The Editor, The Guardian.

My letter on the Liquor Act seems to have aroused the worthy person who writes the abusive stuff for the "Globe." He displays a warped mentality and what-rats methods in argument. His idea of a controversy is an unlimited line of abuse such as is approved by the gutter-press.

The fact that anyone other than a hotel man is opposed to the Liquor Act seems to be beyond the limited comprehension of the writer of the article in the Globe. The fact that anyone should see weakness in the Liquor Act would seem to brand him—in the biased estimation of the Globe correspondent—as almost as narrow as the Globe correspondent.

But the fact remains, despite the yapping from the unbalanced person who writes in the Globe, that the Liquor Act is dangerous. It does not protect the interdict, it removes the present protection from him. It allows liquor sales to be transacted by hundreds of men, it allows anyone to ship liquor into Alberta. It does not mean prohibition, and it does mean losses in provincial and dominion revenues, restriction of personal liberties, unfair legislation aimed to bring inconvenience to the mass of the public and allow as little as possible to the wealthy classes.

The Globe correspondent speaks learnedly about interdicts, speaks as one with first-hand knowledge. He lies when he infers I drink to excess. During my entire life I have not spent fifty dollars in liquor, which I believe is something the writer of the Globe article cannot honestly declare. I do not and never have drunk a dozen drinks of liquor in a week. I oppose the Liquor Act because it is poor legislation, and all the violent mouthings of enraged and disappointed fanatics cannot influence the stand of a man who reasons.

FAIR PLAY.

CONTRIBUTED

Coronation, Alta.,
9th June 1915.

Dear Willie:—

You know how busy I am, but having an hour to spare I thought I would employ some by writing you, not for the purpose of giving the usual social gossip, but with the suggestion that we should have an interchange of views on the subject (outside the war) that is at present the most discussed question in Alberta.

I know that you have been a life long abstainer, and therefore like myself you are a firm believer in a genuine form of prohibition legislation.

Now Willie I have studied thoroughly the "Liquor Act" to be voted on in July, and find it so full of opportunity for abuses, that I have determined to vote against the measure.

I am not going to attempt to enumerate the objections clause by clause, seriatim, but will content myself in the meantime by pointing out in a general way, what in my humble opinion, are flagrantly obnoxious phases of the measure.

To begin with, the supply of liquor in the Province is to be in the hands of vendors, and the Act does not state on what basis those vendors are to be appointed, I

mean how many of them, that is to say are the number of vendors to be in ratio to the population of a district, or according to the liquor demand of the district.

I do not think there is any doubt in either your mind or my own, but that the vendors appointed will be selected from political hangers, not the most desirable class of citizen, and that while conforming to the letter of the Act, by securing the necessary affidavit, to protect themselves, before supplying the liquor, will not be too particular as to the truth of the affidavit, or make a decent attempt to verify the doctor's signature on a prescription, as they will fully realize unless there is shown in their district a certain demand for liquor, that their occupation is gone.

Now to my mind this would indicate that the vendor will have an interest in the amount of liquor he sells, which is entirely opposed to the spirit of the Act, which is so worded as to give the impression that the vendor has no inducement to maintain the amount of liquor he sells.

Study Clause 57 and note how the vendor is protected should he commit an offence. It seems to me it will be quite easy to get his employee, for a financial remuneration, to assume the responsibility of such offence and the vendor allowed to again resume his questionable tactics, with his mind made up to be more careful, but if he was again caught, to adopt the same procedure as before.

Another mighty bad feature is, that no provision has been made in the Act for public official notice being given of the names and addresses of the officially appointed vendors, with the result that any one may sell liquor, conforming to the Act, and if the temperance party takes action against him, if he has a pull he can secure from the Chief Inspector or the Attorney General, see Clause 47, a certificate that he was authorized to sell liquor. Even suppose there was no official notice of his appointment as a vendor, he could not be convicted, and in view of the fact that the accused is probably a political hanger, I believe he would have no difficulty in procuring the necessary certificate to get him off scot free with many governments.

Note Clause 11 in conjunction with subsection 1 of Clause 24, and you will find that anyone making an affidavit that he is going to use alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes, can procure 10 gallons of alcohol from a vendor. Is not this absurd? If I was addicted to drink I could easily make the affidavit, that I was going to use the alcohol for cleaning my office windows, believing it to be the best mechanical means for that purpose, and that the most scientific manner in which to apply the alcohol was to drink the same and blow my breath on the windows. This reasoning is no more ridiculous than claiming the Act as a genuine attempt at proper and effective prohibition.

I note also that a vendor in Clause 33 has the power to sell liquor to a minor if he has a doctor's prescription; as a father I maintain this is a rotten principle, it is possible to have a boy of 16 or 17 addicted to drink, and if he has that misfortune, he will not hesitate to fill and sign the doc-

tor's name to a prescription, which as I have already pointed out, the vendor will not exert himself to any great extent to verify, as the mere fact of the vendor having the prescription ostensibly signed by the doctor protects him from having committed an offence under the Act. I claim most emphatically that no one should have the legal right to supply any minor with liquor, and in case of need the only persons who should have the power to administer same are the parents or a doctor.

I note also that in Clause 32 subsections 2 and 3, a dentist may have one pint of liquor, and a veterinary surgeon one gallon of liquor for their possession and when same is finished they can renew the supply as often as they like without restriction, and are not required to keep any record or make any returns, such as is demanded of the druggist and physician. Just fancy the abuses this will lead to, and mark the inference that the dentist and the vet. are not only more honest, but of a better moral character than the druggist or physician as they do not require to make the returns that are demanded of the others.

The stock argument used by the liquor trade is that prohibition will lead to all sorts of abuses, blind pigs, boot-legging, etc., and in my opinion if the one responsible for this Act had deliberately set out with the purpose, he could not have framed an Act that in operation will more clearly sub-

stantiate the contention of the liquor trade.

I notice the temperance party in discussing this Act, fully recognize and admit its imperfections, but claim no Act can be perfect to begin with, and that a half loaf is better than none. Their first contention is miserably weak, for prohibition is no new thing, they have had plenty of experience of how prohibition has worked in the U. S. A. and have no excuse for framing an Act so full of opportunities for abuses; their second contention, that a half loaf is better than none, would be all right if we were getting a good wholesome half loaf, but when we are offered one that is so chock full of poison that it will kill the object it is intended to nourish, then I claim it is committing political and reform suicide to accept same.

I honestly believe the present liquor laws in Alberta, properly administered, (which they are not at present), would be better than this Act, and I am also certain if the Liquor Act is put on the Statutes, that in operation it will be so glaring a failure as to necessitate the rescinding of same, and the introduction of a genuine prohibition measure, which because of this worthless Temperance Act, will most likely not receive the support it will merit, owing to the public being so disgusted with this one.

There are many other points I would like to have brought to your notice, but I have already spent more time than I intended, and will reserve further comment until I have received your reply.

FATHER.

Facts for Consideration

The Licensed trade of Alberta employs 4980 hands.
The Wages total.....\$3,000,000
The Meat bill is..... 2,300,000
Grocery bill..... 2,000,000
Coal bill..... 630,000

What will happen when the Liquor Act reduces the above figures to one-third?

The total capital invested is \$21,693,000.

The malting companies of Alberta and Saskatchewan use two million bushels of barley annually.

The Licensed trade paid the Provincial Government \$300,000 in fees. They paid the Dominion over \$3,000,000.

What replaces this amount in the Liquor Act?

The farmer should be directly interested in the grain business of Alberta, in the meat and grocery business. He should also look into the question of taxation. Then he should

Study the Liquor Act

and learn if it is not unfair and narrow; if it is not merely an expensive experiment forced on the people by unpractical experimentalists; if it protects his boy as well as the present License Ordinance, if it does anything but present a mass of contradictory and confusing situations which cannot be administered satisfactorily.

MISREPRESENTATION

by

A Friend of the Liquor Act

Chapter 89 of the Consolidated Ordinances of 1905.

Clause 120.—"When complaint has been made to a justice that any person by excessive drinking of liquor misspends, wastes, or lessens his estate or greatly injures his health or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his family the said justice shall institute proceedings under part LVIII of the criminal code of 1892 against such person and on finding the complaint well founded shall by form J appended hereto forbid every licensed person in the territories to sell him liquor for the space of two years."

Sub-Section 3 of the same chapter says further that when any person knowingly supplies such interdict with liquor he is liable to punishment.

Clause 73 of the Liquor Act says: "The Liquor License Ordinance being Chapter 89 of the Consolidated Ordinances of 1905 and all amendments thereto are hereby annulled."

The Morning Albertan of Calgary says, editorially, on June 12, 1915:—"The law of interdict is a very good one. It will remain in force just the same after prohibition comes in force as before. It will not be very much needed then because the whisky traffic will be destroyed. As there will be no legalized places where liquor can be bought in the province the chances for the interdicted man to get liquor will be very greatly lessened, in fact it will be reduced to a vanishing point."

The Albertan has deliberately made this misstatement, or else it displays a gross ignorance of the legislation it is supporting.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriator, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Offices Donkey Block, Barnet Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

The Navy's Shovel
The navy's shovel, which is the symbol of entrenchments, is mighty as a sword. When the Liverpool-Manchester line was being cut 80 years ago, it occurred to one of the workmen that the shovel was a more useful weapon than the pickaxe. The shovel was used in use could be piled more easily in the corners were rounded off. He scoffed. Clinging to his idea, however, the navy induced an ironmonger to make a shovel with a rounded head. The ironmonger, however, was not a man of great imagination, and persuaded a master to give them a trial. Within a week came reports of the men fighting for the shovel. The navy was not to be outdone. An agreement was made between contractors, manufacturers and inventor, and the shovel was used. The workman died a wealthy man—Lord.

\$100 REWARD, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages. That is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood.

tion of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 78 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Defective Gasoline

one day, thrust a lighted match in the gasoline tank. The ensuing explosion laid him up for several weeks. On the first day that he was able to be about he visited the storekeeper who had sold him the stuff and demanded compensation.

"Why should I pay you anything," asked the merchant hotly. "It was your own fault. You knew it was gasoline."

"That's all right, but this accident

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

troubled with worms and was like a skeleton and cried day and night. The Tablets soon expelled the worms and now baby is the picture of health. Baby's Own Tablets also break colics and simple fevers, cure constipation and indigestion and make the teething period painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

authority for the statement that officers of the second contingent claim that 60 per cent. of their men are Canadians. If this be true, we have the following result:

First Contingent.....	35%
Second Contingent.....	75%
Third Contingent.....	75%

This seems to be a reasonable result. The Canadian Courier argues that the unattached, adventure-loving Englishman rushed into the first contingent but there were not so many

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end is one that is within reach of all, *Armeele's Vegetable Pills*, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that

A traveller on a journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning. The traveller bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said, "My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a complimentary association. "Why," said the traveller, "you know everything except"

Memel, now taken by the Russians, was founded in 1252 by Poppe von Ostema, a grand master of the Teutonic Order. It was originally known as New Dartmund, but the name was afterwards changed to Memelburg. The Russians have occupied it twice before, in 1767 and 1813. Besides being the central point of the Baltic timber trade, Memel is the headquar-

ing German firm undertook the dredging of the mouth and bed of the Elbe at Schwarzwitz, about 1½ miles from Miemel. It is said that nearly 60 pounds of amber has been found there.

Ability Rewarded

C.P.R. Keep Close Watch on Their Employees and Make Promotions When Merited

In an organization as large as the C.P.R., there are under normal conditions over 100,000 employees and a great deal of payroll, one great problem is to keep the employees happy. To speak, a dynamic part of a living organization is to keep the employees happy. The goal and ambition must be kept burning. Just as every soldier or sailor has a superior officer, every technician in his knapsack, so every officer in the company must feel he is a superior officer. Every man must be paid his dollar a day till pennies day. One system introduced on the western coast of the United States, the company is exceedingly efficient. Each superior officer or foreman or head of a department must be a superior officer on his staff. Bright men are thus earmarked for special promotion. In every man's official report it is shown to him and initiated by him.

a square deal, and if he has any life in him he mends his ways so that no such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent scouts, looking for the bright men, the tidy station agent, the courteous train man, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the stenographer who can run the office when the chief is absent. These men are

Over the whole system of the Canadian Pacific Ideas and suggestions made by employees are not only welcomed but lead to promotion. They go to the Record Office, where a statement of the employee's career is attached to the suggestion before it is considered by a committee. If the idea is adopted the record of the employee's career is then before the

recognition is sure to follow. The needle in the haystacks is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are a dozen magnets looking out for merit among the 100,000 employees of the C.P.R.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat
At the first symptoms of sore throat

matation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

H. M. S. Lion's Escape

Fake Wireless Message Outwits the Guileless Germans

An interesting sidelight upon the North Sea battle is supplied in a statement made to a correspondent by an officer of H.M.S. Indomitable which played a prominent part in the action.

After the Lion, which led the attack

forced to drop out of the fighting line, an urgent wireless message was despatched by Sir David Beatty to Chatham calling for tugs to be sent out immediately to the scene of action to tow the disabled flagship to the harbor.

The message was (as the admirals intended it should be) intercepted

the rear, between the British squadron and the east coast. The enemy submarines ignorant of the ruse persisted upon them, took up a position on the line of retreat to Chatham and patiently awaited the arrival of the crippled Lion with the intention of giving it its coup de grace.

In the meantime the Lion was taken in tow by the Indomitable

The sight of the tug returning without the Lion at the end of the tow lines no doubt gave rise to the German legend about the loss of British ship in the action.

Value of Harrowing Grain

Should Not be Done Too Early and the Ground Should Always be Dry

The harrows break up the crust and readmit the air. Further, the broken

part of the soil, although the (ice or so of the surface) that has been broken up by the harrow will dry much more quickly after harrowing than if it had been left hard. This is because the connection with the soil underneath has been broken, and the rise of the water to the surface is checked. Rolling, or anything else


smooth and solid, always encourages the evaporation of water, and in spite of the fact that our fields are sometimes too wet, the crops of this country more often suffer from lack of moisture in summer than from too much. Anything, therefore, that will keep the spring moisture in the soil will help the crops later on.

early, and the ground should always be fairly dry when it is performed, though, of course, there are still some places where it would be useless to attempt to harrow if they were allowed to become too dry. It may be remarked, however, that it does not appear to damage wheat in the least if it is harrowed when it is as much as a

One lonely soldier in the trench
said, "Ms. Robb, you're bestment

"I paid the landlady all the board I owed before moving into the fraternity house."

A stylized illustration of a dagger. The blade is decorated with a face that has a wide, open-mouthed smile and a single visible eye. The blade also features diagonal stripes. The hilt is simple and appears to be made of metal. The entire illustration is set against a dark, textured background.



Largely Business

"Yes, thank you."
"A love match, of course?"
"Love and business. It's the only enduring combination. Minerva finishes her course in salesmanship at the same time that I finish my course in advertising. Then we call in a notary public and a clergyman and start a double partnership."

"How soon does the next train leave here for London?" asked the villager.

"Why, there she goes now," said the porter; "you have just missed her."

The villager leaped from the platform.

might in pursuit of the train. But in two or three minutes he came trudging back. A laughing crowd had gathered, and the porter said: "Well, did you catch her?" "No," said the man, "but, by Jove, I made her puff."

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild, a poor old

and Bilioussness

and well-being, there is one
regarded as the best
conditions of the organs of
the body is relieved promptly,
prevented by timely use of
DR. J. C. BELL'S

tone your stomach, stimulate
regulate your bowels and
throughout your entire system.
We tell you why, for the
of life, Beecham's Pills

"SECURITY FIRST"
 and Keep Your Policy in Force
 the Amount as Soon as Possible

FOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Head Office, Toronto.
 Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
 Memo. Book and Circular.

Little
Miss
MAIDEN
CANADA



It's what's inside
the cup that counts.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ribbon Special

Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard.....12c

Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and ecru; prices from.....25c to 75c

Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 35c
PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb. boxes, special value at per box.....\$2.75
STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate.....\$3.00
DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.



Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes; low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit everybody.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

Men's Shoes

We are showing an extra special value in a high top Norwegian calf Goodyear welt shoe, per pair \$7.50 Also a black or tan or white elk Goodyear welt shoe special per pair.....\$5.00

Men's Box Calf Shoes

Do not fail to see this shoe. It is up to date in style and a good wearer, per pair.....\$3.50

Men's Gunmetal Shoes

Men's gunmetal shoes, made in Alberta. These shoes are made of the best leather, extra good fitter, Goodyear welt, per pair.....\$4.50

Straw Hats

We have a very large range of straw hats for men and boys in all the latest shapes and styles, including Panamas, at special prices.....75c to \$6.50

Men's Work Shirts

Now is the time to buy a good work shirt. We have a good assortment of colors; they are large and roomy; good fitters. Prices.....65c 75c 85c and \$1.00

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Do You Have Headaches?

Hundreds of people who do not know it is their eyes that have been causing them trouble for years, eventually discover that the real seat of the headaches is in their eyes.

You may not know that it is so in your case.

Why Not Consult an Optician?

I have been treating people for many years who were just in this position. Today they are cured. I charge nothing to test your eyes and I'll tell you frankly just what is best for you. If you require glasses, I'll fit them properly at a moderate charge—come in today, delay is dangerous.

"Glasses fitted by Hotson, improve the appearance."

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Lacombe school closes on the 25th for the summer holidays.

Mrs. Geo. Smith and Miss Rudy Smith, from Southsea, Hants, England, are guests at the home of Mrs. H. Summer Stent.

The Women's Institute wishes to thank the people of Lacombe and vicinity for their liberal patronage on Saturday last. The sum of \$20.10 was realized. Also thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. Dagg for their kindness in letting us have the use of their whole house, and also their time and labor.

Bentley will celebrate on July 1st as usual this year. A good program and a prize list of \$100 has been subscribed, to be by the enterprising citizens of the liveliest Village in Alberta. See list later.

The annual Masonic service will be held on Sunday evening, June 27th, in the Methodist Church, Rev. E. T. Scragg officiating. Members of Eureka Lodge and visiting brethren will meet at the lodge room, Puffer Block, at 6.30 p.m.

Announcements are out for the wedding of Miss Annah Coverdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Coverdale, of Lacombe, and Mr. Ernest Henry Aldwickie, also of this district, which will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Monday, June 28th.

Helma Amundson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Amundson, of Blackfalds, underwent a serious operation in the Lacombe hospital Wednesday.

All citizens are requested to have the grass cut in front of their residences, as it is becoming a nuisance to pedestrians. If this is not done soon the town will have the work done and the costs charged to the property.

Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, will give an address on June 29th, at 8 p.m., in the Cornet Theatre. The subject of the address will be "The Land of the Fair Deal." Mrs. McClung's reputation should ensure a large audience.

The Women's Institute held a sale of ice cream, etc., in the Rest Room on Saturday afternoon and evening last, and was well patronized. The funds raised were for the purpose of paying the rent of the room for a few months and thus relieve the citizens who have been steadily contributing to this worthy institution.

HOME GUARD FORMED.

A well attended meeting of citizens was held in the Town Hall on Monday for the purpose of forming a Home Guard at Lacombe. The object of the meeting was outlined by Mayor McLeod, after which several gentlemen expressed their opinions on the subject. All were unanimous in the decision to form the Guard, and before the meeting dispersed some twenty signed the Home Guards have been formed in many of the Alberta cities and towns, and from the present outlook Lacombe will soon have a large enrolment.

All men desirous of becoming members are requested to sign

their names to the service roll, which will be open for signature at the following places:

The Royal Bank of Canada, in charge of the Accountant.
The Union Bank of Canada, in charge of the Accountant.
The Merchants Bank of Canada, in charge of the Accountant.
McLeod's Store, in charge of Mr. McLeod.
Urquhart's Store, in charge of Mr. Calder.
Campbell's Store, in charge of Mr. Campbell.
Morrison & Johnston's Store, in charge of W. N. Morrison.
The Post Office, in charge of The Postmaster.
Attention is drawn to the fact that all members must accept service subject to the declaration

of allegiance and service set out at the head of the service roll.

The committee wish it to be distinctly understood that these services are local, and no member can be called upon to serve out of his own district.
The committee, whilst anxious to enroll as many members as possible, wish it to be clearly understood that all members will be required to give regular and punctual service, and that no man is desired who is not prepared to fulfill these requirements.

All men of British nationality over the age of thirty or married are eligible for membership.

Invitation for membership is

extended to all men wherever residing in the district. Arrangements have been made for an immediate course of military drill and instructions.

MARRIED.

SAMBROOKE-OSGOODE—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915, by the Rev. M. White, Arnold Sambrooke, to Vivian Mae Osgoode, both of Bentley, Alberta.

BORN.

MADDEN—At Fairview, to Mr. and Mrs. Madden, a son.

Eyeglasses That Fit

Some noses are better adapted to glasses than others.

We keep a large enough assortment of bridges to fit almost any nose.

We handle the well known Shur-on and Ever-tite makes.

Also

The glasses must be the correct ones.

We are very particular to give you exactly the glasses you need.

And we find the proper glass by methods of testing which have been proved correct.

Also our tests are short and comfortable, no drugs.

DENIKE & BULGER

Jewelers and Piano Dealers

Issuers of Marriage Licenses

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

CIRCLE TOUR THROUGH REVEL- STOKE & KOOTENAY

A splendid vacation trip for teachers—and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary.

TO EASTERN CANADA

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stopovers and diverse routings.

PANAMA-PACIFIC AND SAN DIEGO EXPOSITIONS.

Reduced fares from all points. When going to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderful—the Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

A special train, Calgary to Seattle, July 10th. Fare \$34.40. Corresponding fares from other points.

SHRINERS

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
B. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.